

Reactions of Free Radicals in Solutions.

1956, 1956.

XII. Investigation of the Mechanism of the Inhibiting Action of Polyphenols and Aromatic Amines Upon the Process of an Initiated Polymerization

converted to quinones. These conclusions may, as the authors found, also be extended to cases of the beginning polymerization of various monomers. The authors investigated the action of hydroquinone, phenyl- β -naphthylamine and diphenylamine upon the polymerization of various mono- and diolefines which were initiated by different initiators. In the absence of oxygen the above-mentioned compounds exert no influence upon the polymerization kinetics. Some reduction of the time is only observed in monomers which form highly active polymeric radicals (vinyl-allylacetate). There are 5 figures, and 7 references, 3 of which are Slavic

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Free radicals-Chemical reactions
2. Polyphenols-Chemical reactions
3. Amines-Chemical reactions
4. Polymerization-Effects of inhibitors
5. Inhibitors-Chemical reactions

PARFENOVA, G.A.

DOIGOPLOSK, B.A.; PARFENOVA, G.A.

Reaction of free radicals in solutions. Part 13: Mechanism of the
quinone inhibition action on the initiated polymerization process.
Zhur.ob.khim, 27 no.10:2773-2780 0 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Quinone) (Chemical reaction--Velocity)
(Polymerization)

NIKITINA, L.M.; KUCHMEL', M.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: PARFENOVA, G.F.,
starshiy mekhanik; Shkrabatovskaya, starshiy mekhanik

Coefficients of mass transfer in layers of certain materials.
Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.6:382-383 Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom AN BSSR A.V. Lykovym.

GUSAROV, V.N.; NIKITINA, L.M.; Primala uchastiye PARFENOVA, G.F.,
starshiy mekhanik

Choice of an experimental scale for determining the matter transfer
potential. Trudy Inst. energ. AN BSSR no.11:3-11 '60.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Heat--Transmission) (Mass transfer)

NIKITINA, L.M.; KUCHMEL', M.A.; Primali uchastiye: PARFENOVA, G.F.,
starshiy mekhanik; SHKRABATOVSKAYA, T.F., starshiy mekhanik

Mass capacity and the mass transfer coefficient of certain
granular materials. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.8:48-52 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR, Minsk.
(Mass transfer) (Grain)

PARFENOVA, G.I.

Aerosynoptic conditions for the rise of frontal thunderstorms in
southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan. Trudy Kaz. NIGMI no. 68-82 '56.
(Kazakhstan--Thunderstorms) (MLRA 10:9)

PARFENOVA, I. P.

25252. PARFENOVA, I. P. Znachenie Superekspozirovannykh Snimkov Pri Opredelenii Patologicheskikh Izmeneniy V Legochnoytkani Pri Tuberkuleze Legkikh Limfaticeskikh Zhelez Grudnoy Kletki. Problemy Tuberkuleza. 1949, No. 4, S. 59-64.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

PARIFENOVA, I.P.

Anatomoroentgenologic study of the lymphatic system of the normal lung.
Probl. tuberk., Moskva No. 1:20-28 Jan-Feb 52. (CML 21:5)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Roentgen Division (Head---
Prof. A.Ye. Prozorov) of the Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR (Director--Z.A. Lebedeva) and of the Depart-
ment of Normal Anatomy, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute
(Head of Department--G.F. Ivanov).

PARFENOVA, I. P.

"Dissimilarities in the Structure of the Lymphatic System of Normal Lungs in Persons of Different Age Groups." I. P. Parfenova, Cand. Med. Sci., Roentgenological Div., Tuberculosis Inst., Acad. Med. Sci., USSR, and Dept. of Normal Anatomy, I Moscow Med. Inst., *Pediatriya*, No. 1, pp 9-15, Jan/Feb 53

The lymphatic system of normal lungs of 80 dead persons, ranging in age from the prenatal period and up, were examined. Roentgeno-anatomical and histological methods of investigation were used. Analysis of the data confirmed the hypothesis that morphological and functional conditions of the lymphatic vessels of lungs undergo changes throughout the entire life of an individual. Apparently, this is one of the factors which explains the distinctive course of the pathological processes in the lungs of persons of various ages.

255T34

PARFENOVA, I.P.

Occupational Diseases

Dissertation: "Lymphatic System of the Lungs in a Normal State and with Tuberculosis."
Dr Med Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, 2 Apr 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 23 Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 54

PARFENOVA, I. P.

PARFENOVA, I.P.

State of the lymphatic system in the lungs during tuberculosis and its radiographic picture [with summary in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.4:72-79 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. K.V.Pomel'tsov)
Institute tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir. Z.A.Lebedeva)

(TUBERCULOSIS, pathol.

pulm. lymphatic system, postmortem histopathol. &
radiol. (Rus))

(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, pathol.

lungs in tuberc., postmortem histopathol. & radiol. (Rus))

(LUNGS, pathol.

lymphatic system in tuberc., postmortem histopathol.
& radiol. (Rus))

BERKOS, K.P., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; PARFENOVA, I.P., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Reaction to subcutaneous use of large doses of BCG vaccine. Trudy.
Inst. tub. AMN 7:50-60 '58. (MIRA 13:10)
(BCG VACCINATION)

PARFENOVA, I.P., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Radiographic picture of the lungs in the early phase of tuberculosis.

Trudy Inst. tub. AMN 7:133-142 '58.

(MIRA 13:10)

(TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS—RADIOGRAPHY)

PARFENOVA, I.P., kand.med.nauk

X-ray symptoms in thoracic organs of children in the early stage of primary tuberculosis. Probl.tub. 37 no.2:12-18 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz dispansernogo sektora Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir.Z.A.Lebedeva).

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, in inf. & child
x-ray manifest. of thoracic organs (Rus))

FARFENOVA, I.P., doktor med.nauk

The roentgenological picture of the lungs in children with primary sensitivity to tuberculin. *Pediatrics* 37 no.8:34-39 Ag '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (direktor Z.A. Lebedeva).

(TUBERCULIN REACTION)

(LUNGS, radiography)

PIRZENOVA, Irina Polikarpovna; AVERBAKH, M.M., red.; ZYIEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Lymphatic system of the lungs under normal conditions and in tuberculosis; radiographic studies] Limfaticeskaja sistema legkogo v norme i pri tuberkuleze; rentgeno-anatomicheskie issledovaniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 148 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(LYMPHATICS) (TUBERCULOSIS) (LUNGS)

LEBEDEVA, Z.A., red.; PARFENOVA, I.P., red.; FRIDMAN, R.A., red.;
ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Chemotherapy in the early period of primary tuberculosis in
children and adolescents] Khimioterapiia rannego perioda pervich-
nogo tuberkuleza u detei i podrostkov. Pod red. Z.A.Lebedevoi,
I.P.Parfenovoi. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 174 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(CHEMOTHERAPY) (TUBERCULOSIS)

PARFENOVA, I.P., doktor med.nauk; TRIGUB, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Early drug therapy and chemical prevention of tuberculosis in
children and adolescents. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.10:23-29
0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz dispansernogo sektora Instituta AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Shmelev).
(TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION)

PARFENOVA, K.S.

Condensation of 2-phenyl-1,3-indandione with N,N -dimethylamino-nitrostyrene. Uch. zap. Mord. gos. un. no.27:22-24 '63.

(MIRA 19:1)

PARFENOVA, K. S.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "The interaction of cyclic β -diketones [beta?] with the nitroolefins". Leningrad, 1959. 12 pp (Min Educ RSFSR, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst Im A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Organic Chem), 150 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 114)

PEREKALIN, V.V.; PARFENOVA, K.S.

Synthesis of cyclic β -diketone derivatives. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.3:
592-594 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.I. Kabachnikovym.
(Ketones)

ORVIKU, K.K., red.; ZHEININ, G.A., otv. red.; GUDELIS, V.K., red.;
SPRINGIS, K.Ya., red.; VILIMANN, Ch.I. [Villmann, C.], red.;
PANFENOVA, L., red.; TOOMSAALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the Conference on Recent Tectonic Movements in the
Baltic region; Tallinn, March 24 - 26, 1960] Materialy Sove-
shchaniia po voprosam neotektonicheskikh dvizhenii v Pribaltike,
Tallinn, 1960. Tartu, Akad. nauk Estonskoi SSR, 1960. 154 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam neotektonicheskikh dvizheniy v Pri-
baltike, Tallinn, 1960.

(Baltic Sea region—Geology, Structural—Congresses)

TATARINOV, Yu.S.; AFANAS'YEVA, A.V.; PARFENOVA, L.F.

Development of serum proteins in human ontogenesis. Vop. med.
khim. 9 no.4:403-410 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii i kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii Astra-
khanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

PARFENOVA, Ye. I., And YARILOVA, Ye. A.

"Natural Geochemical Transformations of Some Elements," a paper presented
at the 6th International Soil Science Congress, Paris, 28 Aug to 8 Sept 56

Library Branch #5

100. Optimal ratios of volumes in precipitation reactions. II. Precipitation of lead sulfate and lead carbonate. — P. Adamovich and E. G. Radnaya (U. and Chem. USSR, 196, 8, 230—244). — Pptn. of Pb ₂ by 0.01N-KI occurs in Pb(NO ₃) ₂ solutions containing acetic acid, and NaNO ₃ with an ionic strength of 0.01 when the activity product $P_a = (Pb^{2+})^2(I^-)^2$ is $> 8.5 \times 10^{-10}$ and no pptn. occurs when $P_a < 8.5 \times 10^{-10}$. The intermediate range of uncertainty should be avoided in qual. analysis. With equal ionic strengths of Pb ²⁺ and KI obtained the optimal ratio of vols. for pptn. is 1:2. For pptn. of PbSO ₄ , the optimal vol. ratio of Pb(NO ₃) ₂ and H ₂ SO ₄ solutions is 1:1. G. S. Buzyn.																													
ASD-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> <td>SERIALIZED</td> <td>FILED</td> <td>SEARCHED</td> <td>INDEXED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </table>										SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED																				
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C.A.

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Optimum volume relations in precipitation reactions. II.
 - Precipitation of lead iodide and lead sulfate. I. P. Adamovich and K. G. Parfomova (A. M. Gor'ki State Univ., Kharkov). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 5, 339-44 (1950).—In one series of expts., solns. of 9×10^{-4} – 1.8×10^{-3} M $Pb(NO_3)_2$ were pptd. with 0.01 M KI. The 2 solns. were combined in distinct but varying vol. ratios. To equalize the ionic strength of the combining solns., to the $Pb(NO_3)_2$ soln. was added 0.1 M AcOH and $NaNO_3$ in required quantities. The activity product (P_a) of Pb^{++} and I^- was calcd. from $P_a = [Pb^{++}][I^-]^2/f_i$, where f_i and f_e are the activity coeffs. of I^- and Pb^{++} , resp., which at $\mu = 0.01$ were 0.93 and 0.76, resp. At $P_a \geq 8.5 \times 10^{-9}$ PbI_2 always pptd.; at $P_a \leq 8.010^{-9}$ it never pptd. Between these 2 values was a zone where pptn. sometimes occurred and sometimes did not. Next, the smallest concn. of $Pb(NO_3)_2$, i.e. 9×10^{-4} M, was mixed with KI soln. in vol. ratios of 1:10–2:1. For all mixts. P_a was calcd. Each time pptn. occurred it was recorded, as well as nonoccurrence of pptn. When the $Pb(NO_3)_2$:KI ratio was 1:2, pptn. occurred every time. The P_a of these mixts. was 8.5×10^{-9} . At a ratio 1:3, $P_a = 8.1 \times 10^{-9}$, pptn. occurred 12 times out of 15, and at the ratio 1:1, $P_a = 7.2 \times 10^{-9}$, pptn. occurred 7 times out of 17. No ppt. formed at ratios 1:10 and 2:1, in both cases $P_a = 4.3 \times 10^{-9}$. Analogous expts. on pptn. of $PbSO_4$, in which the $Pb(NO_3)_2$: H_2SO_4 vol. ratio was 1:9–1:0.1 showed that the optimum vol. ratio was 1:1.

M. Hirsch

5.3600

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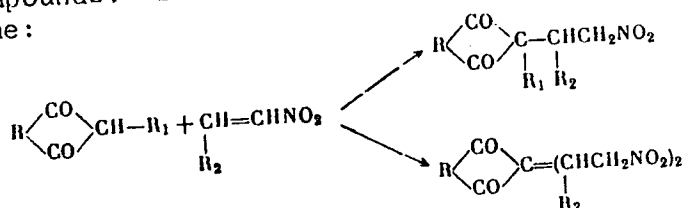
207/19-50-2-8/13

AUTHORS: Perekalin, V. V., Partenova, K. S.

TITLE: Chemistry of Unsaturated Nitro Compounds. VI. Synthesis of Derivatives of Cyclic β -Diketones

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 388-393 (USSR)

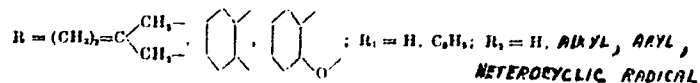
ABSTRACT: The authors have effected, for the first time, reactions of many cyclic β -diketones with a series of aliphatic, aromatic, and heterocyclic unsaturated nitro compounds. The reactions proceed by the following scheme:



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The following reactions were successfully performed at room temperature, using benzene or methyl alcohol as solvents and, usually, triethylamine or sodium methoxide as catalysts: reaction of dimedone with (1) nitroethylene (I) (time of reaction, 30 min), (2) β -nitrostyrene (II) (3 hr), (3) p-hydroxy-m-methoxy- β -nitrostyrene (III) (3 days); of 1,3-indandione with (1) nitroethylene (IV) (15 min), (2) β -nitrostyrene (V) (2 hr), (3) α -furyl- β -nitroethylene (VI) (2 hr), (4) α -thienyl- β -nitroethylene (VII) (1 hr); of 2-phenylindandione-1,3 with (1) nitroisopentene (VIII) (2 hr), (2) β -nitrostyrene (IX) (1 hr), (3) p-nitro- β -nitrostyrene (X) (10 hr), (4) α -furyl- β -nitroethylene (XI) (2 hr); and of 4-hydroxycoumarin with β -nitrostyrene (XII) (1 day). The formulas of the products, their yields, and

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Chemistry of Unsaturated Nitro
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melting points are shown in Table 1.

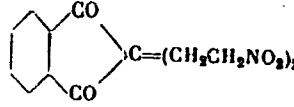
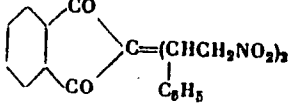
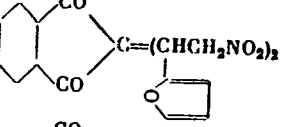
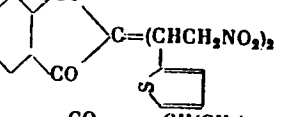
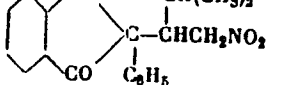
Table 1. (a) Numbers of the compounds; (b) formula;
(c) mp (solvent); (d) yield (%).

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(I)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2-\text{CO} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{C} \quad \text{C}=(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{CO} \end{array} $	104.5° (methanol)	52
(II)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2-\text{CO} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{C} \quad \text{CH}-\text{CHCH}_2\text{NO}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{CO} \quad \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array} $	137.2 (methanol)	65
(III)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2-\text{CO} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}=\text{C} \quad \text{CH}-\text{CHCH}_2\text{NO}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \quad \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{CO} \quad \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}, \text{OCH}_3, m \end{array} $	174 (methanol)	47

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(Table cont'd on Card 4/8)

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(IV)		111 (methanol)	35
(V)		188.5 (methanol- benzene)	85
(VI)		156.4° (methanol- benzene)	56
(VII)		212-213 (dioxan)	81
(VIII)		136.5 (methanol)	60

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(Table cont'd on Card 5/8)

Chemistry of Unsaturated Nitro
Compounds. VI

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(IX)		164.2 (methanol- benzene)	94
(X)		193 (methanol- benzene)	87
(XI)		132 (methanol- benzene)	55
(XII)		152 (ethanol)	50

The cyclic β -diketones having strong acidic properties (2-nitrodimedone, 2-nitroindandione-1,3 and 1,3-indandione-2-sulfonic acid) and ketones with very weak acidic properties (cyclohexanone, 1-indandione), as well as perinaphthoindandione,

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Chemistry of Unsaturated Nitro
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do not react with nitroolefines. (Thiophene was supplied by Professor V. Treibs (Treybs) (Leipzig); 2-nitrodimedone and 1,3-indandione-2-sulfonic acid were supplied by E. Yu. Gudriniyetse.) Thus, there exists an optimum acidity of the cyclic β -diketones, contingent for the reaction with nitroolefines. Hydrogenation of some of the nitroproducts led to formation of cyclic compounds, derivatives of pyrroline (see XIII in Table 2).

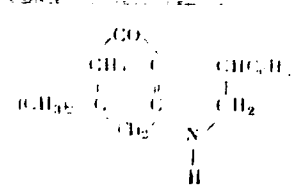
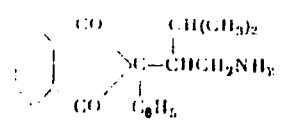
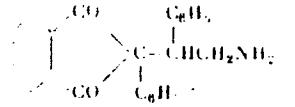
Table 2. (a) Numbers of the compounds; (b) formula; (c) mp (solvent); (d) yield (%).

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Chemistry of Unsaturated Nitro
Compounds. VI

77857
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Table 2.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(XIII)		237° (methanol)	54
(XIV)	Hydrochloride of (XIII)	257 (methanol)	—
(XV)		168 (methanol)	43
(XVI)		216	33

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Chemistry of Unsaturated Nitro
Compounds. VI

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Compounds VIII and IX formed amines (XV and XVI).
There are 3 tables; and 20 references, 8 Soviet, 9
German, 1 U.K., 2 U.S. The 3 U.K. and U.S. refer-
ences are: G. Bucklay, P. W. Scaife, J. Chem. Soc.,
1472 (1947); W. King, F. Nord, J. Org. Ch., 14, 405
(1949); N. L. Drake, A. B. Ross, J. Org. Ch., 23,
717 (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad A. I. Gertsen Pedagogical Institute
(Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A. I.
Gertsena)

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1959

Card 8/8

5(3)

SOV/20-124-3-25/67

AUTHORS: Perekalin, V. V., Parfenova, K. S.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Derivatives of Cyclic β -Diketones (Sintez proizvodnykh tsiklicheskikh β -diketonov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 592-594 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cyclic β -diketones (such as, e.g., phenyl indandione-1,3) are becoming increasingly important in pharmacology as anti-coagulants, spasmolytics, as well as for their effect which resembles that of atropine. - The condensation of various cyclic β -diketones (dimedon, indandione-1,3 and 2-phenyl-indandione-1,3 as well as 4-oxycoumarin) was carried out, at room temperature, with a series of aliphatic, aromatic and heterocyclic unsaturated nitro-compounds (nitroethylene, β -nitrostyrene, furyl-nitroethylene, and thienyl-nitroethylene), in the presence of basic catalysts (methyl sodium, triethylamine) in organic solvents (methanol, benzene). To dimedon, only nitroethylene affiliated with two molecules; the aromatic nitroolefins formed only 1:1 adducts. Indandione, on the other hand, reacted with all of the above-mentioned

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SOV/20-124-3-28/67

The Synthesis of Derivatives of Cyclic β -Diketones

nitroolefins with both hydrogen atoms of the methylene group. 4-Oxycoumarin could be only condensed with β -nitrostyrene. The aliphatic nitroolefins polymerized. The aromatic substituted nitroolefins which possess nucleophile substituents at the benzene ring (4-dimethylamino- and 4-methoxy groups) did not react with oxycoumarin, because of reduced activity. Highly acid diketones such as 2-nitrodimedon, 2-nitroindandione-1,3 and 2-indandione-1,3-sulfo acid, do not react with nitroolefins. The reaction medium exerts a strong influence on the course of the reaction. Non-polar solvents (benzene) prevent the enolization of the cyclic β -diketones, thus promoting the reaction, whereas the polar solvents (methanol) have the opposite effect, thus the yield is smaller. - The structure formulae and the physical data of the synthesized compounds are listed in tables. - The paper presents a general method for the synthesis of derivatives of cyclic β -diketones, characterized by the fact that the hydrogen atoms of their methylene groups are replaced by a nitroethyl group connected with various aliphatic, cyclic or heterocyclic radicals. There are 3 tables, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

PEREKALIN, V.V.
PEREKALIN, V.V.; PARFENOVA, K.S.

Synthesis derivatives of β -diketones. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.8:
1279-1280 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Ketones)

PARFENOVA, K S.

Distr: 4243/4E3d/4E2c(1)

Synthesis of derivatives of β -diketones. V. V. Perekalin and K. S. Parfenova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 30, 1276-80 (1957); cf. C.A. 49, 6180g. A mixt. of 0.140 g. dimedon (I) and 0.149 g. nitrostyrene in 5 ml. abs. MeOH gave 85% of a white cryst. product, m. 135° (MeOH) (decomp.). 0.84 g. (0.84 g.) and 0.5 g. nitroisohexane in 10 ml. abs. MeOH, a week at room temp., gave a cryst. product, m. 152-3° (decomp.). Indandione (0.146 g.) and 0.149 g. nitrostyrene in 5 ml. C_6H_6 contg. a drop of Bt_3N after 1 hr. at room temp. gave an oil which crystd. on stirring with a few drops of MeOH, m. 195° (MeOH- C_6H_6), yield 40%. To a mixt. of 0.444 g. phenylindandione, 0.288 g. nitrostyrene, and 5 ml. C_6H_6 a drop of Bt_3N was added. The oily product after an hr. at room temp. and evapn. of the solvent, m. 164-5° (Me₂CO), yield 53%. Benconitz.

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FM

ZHELININ, G.A., otv. red.; ORVIKU, K.K., red.; GUDELIS, V.K., red.;
SPRINGIS, K.Ya., red.; VILLMANN, Ch.I., red.; PARFENOVA, L.,
red.; TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Conference on the Neotectonic Movements in the Baltic Sea
Region; Tallin, 1960] Materialy Soveshchaniia po voprosam
neotektonicheskikh dvizhenii v Pribaltike, Tallinn, 1960.
Tartu, AN Estonskoi SSR, 1960. 154 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam neotektonicheskikh dvizheniy v
Pribaltike, Tallinn, 1960.

(Baltic Sea Region—Geology, Structural—Congresses)

ACC NR: AP7005464

SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/66/000/005/0057/0059

AUTHOR: Kosygin, Yu. A. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Parfenov, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Principal problems of the tectonics of the eastern USSR

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 5, 1966, 57-59

TOPIC TAGS: tectonics, geology

ABSTRACT: Study of the structure and development of the Pacific Ocean zone is necessary for solution of a number of basic geological problems, such as the origin of the continents and oceans, clarification of their inter-relationship and understanding the earth's geotectonic asymmetry. The Pacific Ocean zone can be used for study of the "living" geosynclinal process, which is extremely important for understanding the geological past of other parts of the earth. It is of particular interest to determine the development of the Pacific Ocean zone in the Precambrian and Paleozoic. Study of the Precambrian and Lower Paleozoic is necessary for determining the time of formation of the Pacific Ocean zone and drawing sound conclusions on the direction of tectonic development of this territory. Different hypotheses of geological history of this area are discussed. This is followed by some ideas on Paleozoic development, and especially the study of deep faults in the area, especially those

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP7005464

associated with volcanic activity. Comparison of the deep faults of this area with those in other parts of the world also is of great interest. The entire problem of study of the transition zone from the continent to the ocean is regarded as an exceptionally important problem. The compilation of series of paleogeological and paleotectonic maps for individual small periods of geological time is important for determining the process of formation of the geological structure of the zone and its development. [JPRS: 37,710]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 09171-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP7002298

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/001/0148/0151

AUTHOR: Kosygin, Yu. A.; Parfenov, L. M.

ORG: All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Geological Prospecting Institute, Leningrad (Vsesoyuznyy Neftyanoy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut)

TITLE: Fourth session of the scientific council on the tectonics of Siberia and the Far East

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 1, 1966, 148-151

TOPIC TAGS: tectonics, geologic conference

ABSTRACT:

The Fourth Session of the Scientific Council on the Tectonics of Siberia and the Far East was held on 26 September 1965 at Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk; it was attended by representatives of 25 institutes (all of which are listed). The work done in this field since the last session was reviewed. There has been a systematic study of the Precambrian tectonics of Siberia and the Far East, with publication of a "Map of the Precambrian Tectonics of Siberia and the Far East" at a scale of 1:5,000,000 with an explanatory text. There has been considerable progress in study of Mesozoic and Cenozoic structures of Siberia and the Far East. Work has been completed on the "Tectonic

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L 09171-67

ACC NR: AF7002298

Map of Eurasia", compiled at the Geological Institute under the direction of Academician A. L. Yanshin, and is the theoretical basis for major regional generalizations. A "Tectonic Map of Yakutia" with an explanatory text also has been completed. A number of the reports are reviewed briefly. The principal directions in the further study of the tectonics of this region are: 1. Study of the structures of ancient, Precambrian and Paleozoic strata of the eastern USSR for the purpose of clarifying the characteristics of development of the early stages of the Pacific Ocean zone. 2. Study of the principal types of Mesozoic and Cenozoic structures of the Pacific Ocean zone and adjacent regions of the Asiatic continent. 3. Study of deep faults in the eastern USSR using geophysical methods, as well as manifestations of magnetism, metamorphism and zones of concentration of ore minerals. 4. Comparison of tectonic and paleotectonic maps of the eastern USSR. Emphasis was on the need for integrating all geophysical methods of study.

[JPRS: 35,558]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUM DATE: none

Corr: 2/2 nat

PARFENOVA, M. I.

"Relation of the Thermomigration Process in Metals to the Formation of Intermetallic Compounds and Solid Solutions on Their Surface. M. I. Parfenova and A. A. Ivanov. (Zhur. Prikl. Khim., 1962, 25, (7), 831-834, 23 (in Russian); J. Appl. Chem. USSR, 1962, 25, (7), 831-834, 23 (in English)). In order to test theoretical predictions which related the possibility of the formation of a coating by the vapour-diffusion process in the energy of formation of the system, some forty pairs of metals have been studied. Attempts were made to deposit Cr, Zn, Cu, Si, Mn, Sn, Ni, Bi, Sb, and Cd on Fe; Al, Sn, Bi, Si, Zn, Cr, and Cu on Ni; In, Sb, Bi, Al, Zn, Si, Sn, Cd, and Pb on Cu; Co, Cr, Zn, Cd, Bi, Sn, Mn, Pb, Fe, and Cu on Ag; Pb and Bi on Al; Cd on Mn; Bi on Cd; Pb and Bi on Fe. The time of deposition was 4 hr. in each case, and usually a Cl₂ atmosphere was employed; the coatings were examined chemically, microscopically and by microhardness data. Where the two metals could form intermetallic compounds, diffusion coatings were formed, often of considerable thickness (~100-1500 μ), with a sharply defined boundary. Where the metals formed a continuous series of solid soln., the diffusion layers were much thinner (~15-55 μ), with less sharply defined boundaries. If the metals formed neither intermetallic compounds nor solid soln., diffusion layers were not produced. In a few cases there were anomalies; thus Bi greatly increased the hardness of Cu, and greatly increased the vol. of Ag; both effects are attributed to capillary condensation in intermetallic spaces. The results obtained with Cd on Fe and Mn indicated that the system Fe-Cd should form solid soln., and the system Mn-Cd intermetallic compounds.—O. V. R. T.

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PARFENOVA, M. I.

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*Thermodynamic Modeling of Metals. M. I. Parfenova and N. A. Izrael'skiy, *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.*, 1982, 25, (7), 767-769 (in Russian); *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.*, 1982, 25, (7), 835-837, 874 (in English). (1) preceding abstract. Specimens of Cu, brass, and steel, measuring $40 \times 15 \times 1$ mm., were given diffusion coatings of Sn by heating in a tube furnace through which H saturated with SnCl₂ vapour was passed. Coatings were not produced unless the gas mixture was first passed over Sn powder (at 500° C.) and hence the formation of the coatings is attributed to reduction of SnCl₂ vapour by H (in confirmation of this, coatings were not obtained on replacing the H by N, NH₃, or air). Deposition did not take place below certain min. temp. (500° C. for Cu and brass, 500° C. for steel); the rate of deposition increased with increase in temp., being (in mg./cm.²/hr.) 0.43, 0.65, 1.00, 2.13, 3.40, and 5.22 for Cu at 800°, 850°, 900°, 950°, 1000°, and 1100° C., resp.; 0.32, 0.63, 1.21, 4.40, 6.38 for steel at 500°, 600°, 700°, 800°, and 1000° C., resp. With Cu at 500° C. the increases in weight after heating for 0.5, 1, 3, and 4 hr. were 0.13, 0.32, 0.50, 0.61, 0.60 mg./cm.², resp., i.e. the layer of bronze which is formed hinders further diffusion. Metallographic examination showed that the coatings consisted of 3 layers on Cu, 4 on brass, and 2 on steel, and the microhardness of each layer was measured. The difference in potential between the Sn-coated Cu and pure Sn indicated that Cu₂Sn was present on the surface of the coating. The potential of the specimen increased with the temp. of formation.—G. V. E. T.

of ①

PARFENOVA, M.I.

M.I. PARFENOVA, N.A. IZGAPYSHEV

Jul 52

USSR/Chemistry - Metal Plating

"The Connection Between the Thermodiffusion Process of Metal Plating of Metals and the Formation of Intermetallic Compounds and Solid Solutions on Their Surfaces,"

Zhur Prik Khim, Vol 25, No. 7, pp 752-756

The above mentioned process involves the diffusion between solid metals and the vapor of a salt of another metal. It has been used industrially for chromium-plating of steel and iron, employing gaseous chromium chloride. Diffusion layers of 2 metals are formed if the metals can form intermetallic compounds. Their layer thickness will be 100-1,500 u. If the metals can form an uninterrupted series of solid solutions diffusion layers will also form, but their thickness will range from 15-55 u. No diffusion layers will form if the metals are not capable of forming either intermetallic compounds or solid solutions. Conditions arising in applying the method to the Cu-Bi, Ag-Bi, Fe-Cd, and Mn-Cd systems are discussed.

263 T 45

M.I. PАРFENOVA, N.A. IZOABYSHEV

Jul 52

USSR? Chemistry - Metal Plating

"Tin Plating of Metals by Thermodiffusion,"

Zhur Prik Khim, Vol 25, No7, pp 757-760

In investigating the process of applying tin coatings to copper, brass, and steel with tin chloride vapors in presence of metallic tin in a H atm., it was noted that the rate of deposition of tin depended on the temp and duration of the process.

263 T 46

PARFENOVA, M.L., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Phytoncⁱ~~id~~^e
properties of certain medicinal plants of flora of
the North Caucasus." Krasnodar, "Soviet Kuban'", 1958,
18 pp (Min of Health USSR. Kuban' State Med Inst im
Red Army) 200 copies (EL, 83-84, 112)

- 115 -

PARFENOVA, N.D.

PARFENOVA, N.D.

Three cases of echinococcosis of the kidney. Vest.rent. 1 rad.
32 no.6:74-78 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav.-dotsent V.N.Shtern)
Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent B.A.Nikitin)

(ECHINOCOCCOSIS, case reports

kidneys (Rus)

(KIDNEY DISEASES, case reports

echinococcosis (Rus)

PARFENOVA, M.I.

(2)

Thermomolten tinning of metals. M. I. Parfenova and
N. A. Izgarashev. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 835-7;
Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 25, 757-61(1952)(Engl. translation).—
Disks of Cu, brass, and steel were tinned by heating in a H
atm. contg. vapors of SnCl₄ in the presence of metallic Sn.
The influence of temp. and time on the rate of deposition of
Sn was stud.

R. J. Roehl

PARFENOVA, M.I.; IZGARYSHEV, N.A.

Connection between thermodiffusional metallisation of metals and the formation of intermetallic compounds and solid solutions on their surfaces. J.appl.Chem. USSR '52, 25, 752-756. (MLRA 5:8)
(BA-AI Je '53:513)

PARFENCVA, M. I.; IZGARYSHEV, N. A.

Tin Plate

Thermodiffusion tinplating of metals. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 16 no. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

PARFENOVA, M.I., IZGARYSHEV, N.A.

Metals

Thermodiffusion tinplating of metals. Zhur.prikl.khim. 25, no. 7, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PARFENOVA, N.I., IZGARYSHEV, N.A.

Metals

Relation of the thermodiffusion process of the metallization of metals to the formation of intermetallic compounds and solid solutions on their surfaces. Zhur.prikl.khim. 25, no. 7, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PARFENOVA, M.I., IZGARYSHEV, N.A.

Tin Plate

Thermodiffusion tinplating of metals. Zhur.prikl.khim. 25, no. 7, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PARFENCVA, M. I.; IZGARYSHEV, N. A.

Metals

Thermodiffusion tinplating of metals. Zhur. prikl. khim.,
25, No. 7, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 195⁸²₅, Uncl.

PARFENCVA, M. I.; IZGARYSHEV, N. A.

Metals

Relation of the thermodiffusion process of the metallization of metals to the formation of intermetallic compounds and solid solutions on their surfaces. Zhur. prikl. khim, 25, No. 7, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953,²Uncl.

ACC NR: AR7002222 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/66/000/010/B002/B002

AUTHOR: Parfenova, M. I.

TITLE: Some problems of semiconductor chemistry

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 10B14

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. in-ta elektron. mashinostr., vyp. 1, 1965(1966),
123-143

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, semiconductor conductivity, impurity conductivity,
pn junction, organic semiconductor

ABSTRACT: A review article on semiconductor chemistry is presented. It was written in conformity with the program of the "general chemistry" course for students of the Moscow Institute of Electronic Machinery. A study was made of the physicochemical principles of semiconductor conductivity, the specific features of conductivity, the natural and impurity conductivity of semiconductors, and the specific properties of contacts between semiconductors at the p-n junction interface. A classification of semiconductors by type of chemical bond is presented. The preparation and properties of some semiconductors are analyzed including

Card 1/2

UDC: 537.311.33:54

ACC NR: AR7002222

elemental (Si, Ge, Se, and Te) semiconductors, complex semiconductors (Cu_2O , TiO_2 , and other oxides, silicon carbide, boron and silicon nitrides, and silicides of MeSi_2 composition), diamond-like semiconductors (semiconductors $\text{A}^{\text{III}}\text{B}^{\text{V}}$, $\text{A}^{\text{II}}\text{B}^{\text{VI}}$, and $\text{A}^{\text{I}}\text{B}^{\text{VII}}$ type compounds), and organic semiconductors. The basic reactions which occur during chemical and electrochemical pickling of Ge and Si are cited, and the chemistry of their pickling with alkaline and acid agents is analyzed. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07, 20/

Card 2/2

PARFENOVA, M.L.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal Plants. Essential Oil Plants
Toxic Plants

M

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34837

Author : Parfenova M.L.

Inst : ~~Stavropol'sk.~~ Medical Institute

Title : Phytoncidic Properties of Certain Medicinal Plants of the
Stavropol'skiy Flora

Orig Pub : Uch zap. Stavropol'sk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 1, 61-75

Abstract : Phytoncidic properties (PP) of 56 varieties of medicinal plants, growing under conditions of the Northern Caucasus, were studied. One examined the leaves, flowers, seeds, bark and roots of the plants in fresh and dry form, and also after storing for one year. The presence of volatile and soluble fractions of PP was checked according to their effect on *Paramecium caudatum*, intestinal bacillus, typhoid fever, dysentery bacillus, and golden and white staphylococcus. All of the 56 varieties studied proved to have PP properties.

Card : 1/2

129

BARAYEV, A.G.; PARFENOVA, M.S.

New classification of limestones. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.3:72-77
'62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh
mestorozhdeniy AN UzSSR.
(Limestone--Classification)

PARFENOVA, M.S.

SHNEYERSON, A.A.; PARFENOVA, M.S.; FILONOVSKAYA, M.G.

Typical structure of dysentery cultures of the Flexner group.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:89 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Odenskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Mechnikova.
(Shigella paradysenteriae)

PARFENOVA, M. S.

PARFENOVA, M. S.: "The microbiological characteristics of Flexner dysentery bacteria excreted in the city of Odessa in 1948-1952, and the epidemiological significance of serological typing of this type of bacteria". Odessa, 1955. Odes a State Medical Inst imeni N. I. Pirogov. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

PARFENOVA, N. F., Cand of Tech Sci — (diss) "Study of the process of heat exchange in warming instruments of central hot water water heating systems." Minsk, 1957, 13 pp, Belorussian Polytechnical Institute im Stalin), 100 copies (KL, 29-57, 91)

PARFENOVA, N.F. kand.tekhn.nauk; STEPANCHUK, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Variable operation of heat exchanger apparatus with parallel flow of
the heat carriers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.2:87-91
F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
teploenergeticheskikh ustanovok elektricheskikh stantsiy.
(Heat exchangers)

S/113/63/000/002/002/003
0004/1127

AUTHORS: Parfenova, N.Z., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Stepanchuk, V.P., Lecturer, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Alternating condition of heat-exchanging apparatus with parallel current of heat-transfer agents

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, no. 2, 1963, 87 - 90

TEXT: The authors present a method of determining the final temperatures and the quantity of heat to be transferred for heat-exchanging apparatus operating on alternating conditions, this method being based on the data of the rated condition. The formulae derived and auxiliary graphs are given separately for the cases of unflow heat-exchange and counter-flow models. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Belorussian Politechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1962

Card 1/1

L 11595-66 EWT(1) JET(c) 03/AN

ACC NR: AP6018548

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1839/1846

AUTHOR: Kurkin, M. I.; Parfenova, N. G.ORG: Institute of Physics of Metals, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of interaction of nuclear spins with spin waves on the quadrupole splitting of the nuclear magnetic resonance line

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1839-1846

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear magnetic resonance, nmr spectroscopy, nuclear spin, spin wave, antiferromagnetism, Green function, Hamiltonian, Neel temperature

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the influence of the NMR frequency shift due to the nuclear-spin and spin-wave interaction at temperatures of the order of 1 - 10K on the quadrupole splitting of the resonance line, the authors investigated the NMR spectrum in antiferromagnets with antiferromagnetism axes lying in the basal plane, with account taken of the quadrupole interaction. The nuclear excitation spectrum is determined by a Green's function method. The transition from the spin operator to the spin-wave creation and annihilation operators in the Hamiltonian is by a standard procedure. On the basis of the theoretical calculations, certain general conditions are deduced, under which the frequency shift becomes experimentally observable. These conditions are that the parameter of the quadrupole interaction be appreciably larger than the width of the resonance line to permit observation of the quadrupole splitting,

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ACC NR: AP6018548

and that the interaction between the nuclear spins and the spin waves be sufficiently strong. It is possible that CoCO_3 may be a suitable substance for such experiments, in spite of its low Neel temperature ($T_N \sim 18\text{K}$). The authors thank Ye. A. Turov for a discussion. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Nov65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

na
Card 2/2

SECRET
The following information was obtained from the
files of the Central Intelligence Agency and is being
released to you for your information. It is not to be
distributed outside your agency.

PARVENOVA, N.I.

Data on features of alluvial (clay) sediments from the point
of view of engineering geology. Trudy Inst. geol. nav. An
BSSR no. 2:200-208 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Pripet Valley--Rocks, Sedimentary)

PARFENOVA, N.I.

British Abst.

B I

Aug. 1953

Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

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Thermodynamic H₂-SnCl₄ system. N. I. Parfenova and N. A. Izgryahev. *J. appl. Chem., USSR*, 1952, 25, 757-760. It is concluded that the best of several procedures tried is to pass H₂ mixed with SnCl₄ vapour, over Sn at 500°, and then over the sample to be plated; the min. temp. for satisfactory plating on steel is 500, and 300° for Cu and brass. No plating occurs if the SnCl₄-H₂ mixture is not first passed over Sn, and it is suggested that Sn reduces SnCl₄ to SnCl₂, which is then in an active form and can be reduced by H₂ to metallic Sn. The rate of deposition increases with temp.; figures are quoted for 300-700° for Cu, and for 500-1200° for steel. R. C. MURRAY.

PARFENOVA, N.I.

Diffusion processes in moraine sandy and clay loams in contact with ss's.
Dokl. AN VSSR 9 no.7:473-476 11 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta
SSSR.

AUTHORS: Solov'yev, S.M., Parfenova, N.M. SOV 77-3-4-12/23

TITLE: A Means of Increasing the Stability of Hypersensitized Infrachromatic Films (Sposob povysheniya stabil'nosti gipersensibilizirovannykh infrakhromaticeskikh plenok)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 285 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In experiments to discover a means of stabilizing hypersensitized infrachromatic film, films which were sensitized to the various bands of the infrachromatic spectrum, were dipped in an intermediate bath of 5-methyl-7-oxy-2,3,4-triasaindolysine. It was found that these films preserved their heightened sensitivity unchanged for 20 days followed by a gradual falling off as the fog began to appear and an increase in density. In untreated hypersensitized films, fog increases rapidly and the film is unfit for use within 1-2 days after hypersensitization. The stabilizing technique is described step by step. There is 1 non-Soviet reference.

Card 1/2

SOV 77-3-4-12/23

A Means of Increasing the Stability of Hypersensitized Infrachromatic Films

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (The
All-Union Research Institute for Photography and Cinematography)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1958

1. Infrared films--Stability
2. Infrared films--Sensitivity
3. Infrared films--Test results

Card 2/2

PARFENOVA, N. M.

PLANE 1 BOOK EXPLOITATION BOY/4159

Александрова Ольга Степановна. Контрастная по научной подготовке и клинической практике.

Удельная мощность фокусировки, см⁻²: Период фокусировки при вращении по часовой стрелке равен 100 мкс, по против часовой стрелке равен 10 мкс.

[illegible]

4174. Preparation of Haloid-Dyeer Photographic Layers of Organic Compounds and Silver-Sensitizing. Chemical-Photographic Treatment of Photo-emulsion Layers) Moscow, 1960. 200 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,800 copies printed.

Bacterial Board: E.V. Chudisov (Resp. Ed.) Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, V.I. Shcherbakov (Deputy Resp. Ed.) Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Doctor, Yu. N. Gornikovsky, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor

G.A. ISKOVSKI, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, and **I.L. LAYKOV**, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: E.T. Naykholovitch; Tech. Ed.: G.S. Slavina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is addressed to those working in theoretical and applied geophysics and climatography, and to researchers in the chemical

COVERAGES: The collection contains articles from the editorial files of the *Journal of Polymer Science* and *Journal of Polymer Science: Part A: Polymer Chemistry* discussing problems in the fields of polymer physics and polymer chemistry.

preparation and processing of haloid silver light-sensitive layers, the nature of photographic emulsions, the preservation of photographic layers, the theory and technology of the preparation of photographic emulsions and optical

sensitization, and, finally, the chemical photographic processing of black-and-white and color photographic materials. Many of the articles contain the results of scientific investigations made by the authors. The collection also contains a number of articles on the theory of chemical-photographic

IX. OPTICAL INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION

Boyd A. F. Investigation of Concentration Effect During Optical Classification of Photographic Emulsions

NOTRE-DAME, E. C. Investigation of Interaction of Anions with
Cations in Solution

832077, and T. A. Antevy. Methods of Increasing the Stability of Hypermodified Glycylglycyls Film

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-28-2008 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

Executive, S. J. A. M. International and S. J. A. M. International (overseas). Investigation of local effects in development and their effect on the quality of working practice.

Effect of the Reactivity of Commercial Bleaching Solutions Used in Paper Processes

Kittling, R. M., Vortschak, H. and R. G. Kittling.
Utilization of Various Plant Solutions in X-ray Processes

Inventory, also add, polyethylene, and h. to. Krellman.
Investigation of "Chemically Aging of a Color Picture on a
Muller-Lyde Film" covered in Volume Processed.

Actual'd. Title: Problem of the Redevelopment of Multilayer
Color Negatives

AVAILABILITY: Review of Concerns:
 1. INTERVIEW with SON J.A. HILLERY, President of Sonjays of
 Development

Card 7/7

2A/250/ma-2
10-24-60

SOLOV'YEV, S.M.; PARFENOVA, N.M.

Means of increasing the stability of hypersensitized infrachromatic films. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 3 no.4:285 J1 - Ag '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Photography--Films)

SOLOV'YEV, S.M.; PARFEROVA, N.N.

Methods for increasing the stability of hypersensitized infrared
films. Usp.nauch.fot. 7:210-218 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Photography, infrared) (Photography--films)

L 3837-66 EWT(1)/T/EED(b)-3 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5017496

UR/0368/65/002/006/0558/0561
771.534

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Ishayman, A. S.; ^{44,55} Karnal'shechikova, R. V.; ^{44,55} Volkova, G. S.; ^{44,55} Parfenova, N. M.; ^{44,55} Solov'yev, S. M.; ^{44,55} Vompe, A. F.; ^{44,55} Aleksandrov, I. Y.; ^{44,55} Kurepina, G. F.; ^{44,55} Ivanova, L. V.

TITLE: ^{44,55} Infrachromatic materials for scientific and technical purposes

SOURCE: ^{44,55} Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 558-561

TOPIC TAGS: ^{44,55} IR photography, photographic emulsion, photographic processing

ABSTRACT: ^{44,55} The article summarizes the photographic properties of new infrachromatic films and plates developed at NIKFI (Scientific Research Institute of Motion Picture Photography) ^{44,55} to increase the stability and sensitivity of infrachromatic materials used for spectroscopy, astro-photography, and other scientific purposes. Tables of the photographic characteristics of the films and plates are listed, and spectral sensitivity curves are given for all the emulsions. The appropriate development techniques are also discussed. The individual films are compared with those produced by Eastman Kodak. It is recommended in the conclusion that the available assortment of infrachromatic emulsions (11 types in the USSR) be reduced, since Eastman produces only four types which seem to meet all the requirements. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

Cont: 1/2

L 3837-66

ACCESSION NO: AP5017-96

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 16 Feb 65

REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: OP, OP

Shel
Card 2/2

KHEYNMAN, A.S.; KARAU'LSHCHIKOVA, R.V.; VOLKOVA, G.S.; PARFENOVA, N.M.;
SOLOV'YEV, S.M.; VOMPE, A.F.; ALEKSANDROV, I.V.; KUREPINA, G.F.;
IVANOVA, L.V.

Infrachromatic materials for scientific and technological purposes.
Zhur. prikl. spekt. 2 no.6:558-561 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

S/081/62/000/005/070/112
B156/B108

AUTHORS: Solov'yev, S. M., Parfenova, N. M.

TITLE: Variation in natural and induced sensitivity to light when
photographic film is stored

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 502, abstract
5L406 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. kinofotoin-ta, no. 35, 1960, 82-87)

TEXT: To find the mechanism whereby photographic film ages, variations in
the natural and induced light sensitivities were investigated during the
ageing of panchromatic and infrachromatic film; it was established that
there is a simultaneous decrease in the natural and induced sensitivities
to light. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

Parfenova, N.M.

PARFENOVA, N.M.

Methods of studying the age composition and propagation of the squirrel population in southern Yakutia. Trudy probl. i tem.sov. no.5:44-47 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Yakutskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Yakutia--Squirrels)

SOLOV'YEV, S.M.; PARFENOVA, N.M.

Means of increasing the stability of hypersensitized infrared films.
Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 3 no.4:285 J1-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Photography--Films)

ACCESSION NR: AP4028463

S/0181/64/006/004/1240/1242

AUTHORS: Tutov, A. G.; Mysl'nikova, I. Ye.; Parfenova, N. N.; Bokov, V. A.; Kizhayev, S. A.

TITLE: New compounds in the systems $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Me}_2\text{O}_3$ (Fe^{3+} , Al^{3+} , Ga^{3+} , Mn^{3+})

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 1240-1242

TOPIC TAGS: $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Ga}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Mn}_2\text{O}_3$, orthorhombic crystal, unit cell, cell parameter, magnetization, paramagnetic, antiferromagnetic

ABSTRACT: The authors have undertaken a study of compounds combining Bi_2O_3 with the sesquioxides of Fe, Al, Ga, and Mn because of the lack of data on these substances. Among iron compounds they obtained $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$. In the Al and Ga compounds they synthesized an isomorphous series. Chemical analyses were not made (because of small quantities produced) but similar formulas were assumed ($\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$). For Mn, results indicate a composition of $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4$. The specific gravity of the latter crystal (by picnometer is 7.33, of the Fe

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4028463

mineral 6.81. Single crystals were obtained of all these compounds. Ceramic samples were also obtained of the Fe compound. The specific gravity of these samples is 6.53. The Al and Ga compounds formed transparent, rectangular, light green prisms. The Fe and Mn minerals proved to be orthorhombic, with cell parameters of $a = 7.88 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.40 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.00 \text{ \AA}$ and $a = 7.47 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.52 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.75 \text{ \AA}$ respectively. Magnetization of the Fe compound, measured in a field reaching a maximum of 8000 oersteds, rises with temperature and passes through a maximum at 265K before descending. No residual magnetization was observed. This suggests that at 265K the mineral undergoes a transition from the paramagnetic to the anti-ferromagnetic state. "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to Professor G. A. Smolenskiy for his interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Nov63

DATE ACQ: 27Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

VOLCHENKO, A.V.; MAZYUKOV, A.S.; PACFENOVA, T.V.; POROMARENKO,
G.Ya.; PISKUNOVA, Ye.S.; STUKALOV, Ye.N.; YARMAL', A.I.;
KHOLODOV, V.G., red.

[The Donets basin and the Kuznetsk Basin; collection of
documents on the creative relations between the miners of
Donets and the Kuznetsk coal basins] Donbass-Kuzbass;
sbornik dokumentov o tvorcheskikh svyaziakh gornikov
Donetskogo i Kuznetskogo ugol'nykh basseinov. Donets,
Izd-vo "Donbass," 1964. 148 p. (MIRA 18:2)

GRITSANENKO, O.F.; DERZHAVIN, B.A.; KOMAROVA, V.R.; PARFENOVA, N.V.;
KLEYMENOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Shoe styles] Modeli obuvi. Moskva, 1961. 68 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut assortimenta izdeliy legkoy pro-
myshlennosti i kul'tury odezhdy.
(Shoe manufacture)

24(0)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, I. M., Parfenova, O. I.

SOV/20-125-2-46/64

TITLE: Alteration of the Redox Potential in Potato Shoots Exposed to X-ray Treatment (Izmeneniye okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nogo potentsiala v rostkakh kartofelya pod vliyaniyem rentgenovskogo oblucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 401-403 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The redox potential is an extremely important index of the physiological state of cells. Its connections with age conditions are known: it increases with age. With rising growth intensity it decreases in general. Shoots of tubers of the Lorch (Lorkh) variety (Fig 1) were used for experiments. Carefully cleaned electrodes of the LP-5 potentiometer were introduced into the shoot tip 24 hours before the experiment, and the point of introduction was then covered with collodium. The results are given in figure 2, which shows that irradiation by use of a lead screen virtually does not affect the value Eh. Its fluctuations toward both sides were insignificant. Therefore the operation of the radiographic apparatus has no effect on the reading. Figure 3 contains data on Eh determina-

Card 1/2

SOV/20-125-2-46/64

Alteration of the Redox Potential in Potato Shoots Exposed to X-ray Treatment

tions in shoots a) before irradiation, b) during irradiation without lead screen at a dose of 3000 r and an intensity of the dose of 87 r/min, and c) after irradiation. The highest readings of Eh are given here. It is shown that Eh increases at the beginning of irradiation and after irradiation sometimes decreases below the initial level. With an increase of the dose up to 5000 r and of the intensity up to 260 r/min the result was quite similar. The variations were not gradual but irregular. The new fact of invariable increase of the redox potential at the beginning of irradiation is explained by the formation of oxidized products. Its decrease already during irradiation is due to reaction of the living cells which eliminate the harmful variations caused by irradiation. There are 4 figures and 5 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 12, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1958

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, I.M.; PARFENOVA, O.I.; RYBALKO, N.D.

Effect of X irradiation on the amount of nitrogenous substances in wheat plants. Dokl. AN SSSR 124 no.4:928-929 P '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Kursanovym.

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF X RAYS ON) (AMINO ACIDS)
(NUCLEOTIDES)

PARFENOVA, O. I.

Depolarization curves of electrodes in aqueous media as an indicator of the character of the oxidation-reduction properties of the solutions. N. I. Nekrasov and O. I. Parfenova. *Microbiology (U. S. S. R.)* 7, No. 2, 184-185 (1968); *Russ. Refr. Zhur.* 1, No. 10, 25 (1968). — N. and P. consider that the criterion of the "true" value of the potential in biol. media should not be the agreement of two values obtained in sep. similarly prepd. electrodes, but the agreement of values obtained on electrodes preliminarily treated in different manners. To prove this point they performed expts. in several media on the depolarization processes at the electrodes which were preliminarily anodic- and cathodic-polarized. The expts. were performed in the following media: (1) *B. lactis acidii*, *Bact. coli*, *Lactobac. bulgaricus*, *Streptococ. lactis acidii* dissolved in Schott's medium. (2) In cultures of *Bact. subtilis* and *Bact. coli* dissolved in the medium

"hay extract." (3) In cultures of the fungus *Rhizopus*. The velocity of the oxidation-reduction processes was studied by means of the depolarization curves. The expts. were performed on Pt electrodes (preferably platinized). The final values of 75% of all expts. in the same media agreed with each other. The superior action for the obtaining of reproducible results, which is usually attributed to the cathodic polarization, is supported only for solns. contg. glucose. A no. of peculiarities in the depolarization curves are observed (the difference of the time of depolarization for different media, the min. observed sometimes on the anodic polarization curves). The expts. do not completely solve the question of the proper method for the detn. of the "true" oxidation-reduction potential in non-equil. systems. W. R. H.

SOV/20-124-4-57/67

17(10)

AUTHORS:

Vasil'yev, I. M., Parfenova, O. I., Rybalka, H. D.

TITLE:

Effect of X-Irradiation on the Content of Nitrogenous Substances in Wheat Plants (Vliyaniye rentgenovskogo oblucheniya na sodержaniye azotistyykh veshchestv v rasteniyakh pshenitsy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 928-929 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It has been proved on an earlier occasion (Ref 1) that significant sugar quantities accumulate in the irradiated wheat plants. This process is effected by a suppression of growth on continuous photosynthesis (Ref 2). The investigation under consideration serves the purpose of checking the assumption according to which the above holds true also of the plastic substances mentioned in the title, which absorb light in the λ 240-300 m μ zone, i.e. of the cyclic amino acids and of the nucleotides. Selected seeds of winter wheat 599 (Super Elite) of equal sizes were germinated in tap water, and 48-hour-old seedlings were transplanted into Knop's nutrient solution. 5-6-day-old seedlings were irradiated by means of a RUM-3-device at 15 mA, 180 kW, without a filter. The 5000 r dosis employed completely suppressed growth (Fig 1, b). The leaves of the irradiated and those of the non-irradiated plants (controls) were examined immediately, as well as some time after irradiation. The results

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SOV/20-124-4-57/67

Effect of X-Irradiation on the Content of Nitrogenous Substances in Wheat Plants

are presented in figure 2. The optical densities of the extracts of either plant group differed but little immediately after irradiation (Fig 2, a); after 7 days, this density is essentially higher in the irradiated plants (Fig 2, b). The extracts are opalescent and filter with greater difficulty. The longer the period of time that has lapsed since irradiation, the higher the optical densities of the extracts rise (Fig 2, v, g). Figure 3 shows the results of the tests conducted for the purpose of clarifying the character of the substances absorbing in the λ 240-300 m μ zone (Ref 3). From the above it follows that under such conditions as are most favorable to photosynthesis, significant quantities of cyclic amino acids and nucleotides accumulate in the leaves of the irradiated winter wheat plants. As is the case in sugars, the formative processes of these substances are not suppressed in the irradiated plants. On the other hand, growth comes to a complete standstill at only 3000 r (Ref 4). This is why amino acids and nucleotides accumulate in the irradiated plants in only the larger quantities the longer photosynthesis lasts after irradiation. -There are 3 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/20-124-4-57/67

Effect of X-Irradiation on the Content of Nitrogenous Substances in Wheat Plants

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 1, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1958

Card 3/3

PARFENOVA, O. I.

Changes in phosphocreatine and adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) contents of brain cortex during anoxia: T. P. Kurokhina, I. I. Malkin, and O. I. Parfenova (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Ukrain. Biochim. Zhur.* 22: 85-91(1950)(in Russian). — In acute anoxia there is observed a decrease in phosphocreatine and ATP at the point of sharp decrease in excitability of the dog-brain cortical motor zone. Phosphocreatine and ATP returned to the initial level upon return to the normal state. Morphine, which increases organism resistance to anoxia, did not affect the fall and return of phosphocreatine and ATP in the brain cortex.

Clayton F. Holoway

SERGEYEV, V.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; PARFENOVA, O.I.

Respiratory changes in tuberculosis and their relation to
pneumonectomy and lobectomy. Probl. tub. no.5:14-21 8-0 '54.
(MIRA 7:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. L.K.Bogush) i patof-
fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. prof. G.Ye.Platonov) Instituta
tuberculeza Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (dir. Z.A.Lebedeva)

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, surgery,

lobectomy & pneumonectomy, eff. on resp.)

(RESPIRATION, in various diseases,

tuberc., pulm., eff. of lobectomy & pneumonectomy)

TRISVIATSKIY, L.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; RALL', Yu.S., kand.
biologicheskikh nauk; PARFENOVA, T.N., inzhener-tekhnolog

Biochemical processes in corn grain with moisture content
close to the critical point [with summary in English].
Izv. TSKhA no.4:15-19 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Corn(Maize))

ZUL'FUGAROV, Z.G.; PARFENOVA, T.S.; DZHAFARLI, R.M.; RUSETSKAYA, Ye.A.;
POGOSOV, A.G.

---Wine clarification with bentonite gilyabi clays from Shevake
and Geokmaly deposits in Azerbaijan. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Azerb.
SSR 16:27-39 '57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Azerbaijan--Bentonite) (Wine and wine making)

VYSOTSKAYA, T.V.; LYGALOVA, Z.V.; MAZYUKOV, A.S.; PARFENOVA,
T.V.; SOKOLOV, V.D., red.; CHERNOBROD, M.B., red.;
MOGUTOVA, A., red.

[Party organizations of Kuznets Basin during the years
of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945; in two volumes]
Partiinye organizatsii Kuzbassa v gody Velikoi Oteche-
stvennoi voiny (1941-1945 gg.). Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.2. 1965. 279 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuz. Kemerov-
skiy oblastnoy komitet. Partiynyy arkhiv.